#### REFUSES TO MEET

RUCKELSHAUS WILL NOT CONFER WITH ALEXANDER'S ATTORNEYS.

It Is Province of the Judge Alone to Select Special Judge, He Says -Court Grist.

Prosecutor Ruckelshaus has refused and will continue to refuse to meet with attorneys for the defense of Dr. Joseph C. Alexander in a consultation for the selection of a trial judge for the second trial of Alexander, which will begin in the Criminal Court on April 13. Alexander's attorneys yesterday filed a motion for a change of venue from Judge Alford, which the court took under advisement. Judge Alford will announce the name of the special judge within a few days, and will name his successor without the assistance of the attorneys in the case.

The attorneys for Alexander, who were well pleased with the conduct of Special Judge John M. Bailey in the first trial, are anxious to meet with Prosecutor Ruckelshaus, Deputy Charles Benedict and William T. Brown, the privately employed counsel, and agree with them on a man to preside at the coming trial. Prosecutor Ruckelshaus says that it is within the province of the Judge of the Criminal Court to name his substitute, and the courtesy he has shown in former trials by allowing the attorneys to assist in the selection has been appreciated, but will not be asked again. Ruckelshaus says Judge Alford is competent to choose a special judge without his advice, and that he does not care to be considered hereafter in the light of having influenced Judge Alford in his se-

The attorneys for the defense have had much to say since the new indictment returned against Alexander relative to the course of the prosecutor in forcing a change of venue from Special Judge Bailey by the new indictment. They have charged Ruckelshaus with resorting to a trick to get Bailey out of the way. Ruckelshaus, who says he had the indictment changed because he thought it to the best interests of the State, says that to show that he does not care who the court officer is in the next trial he prefers to leave the selection of the judge entirely in Judge Alford's

ASKS \$15,000 FOR LOSS OF SCALP.

#### Damage Suit of Josephine Stephens Against Tacoma Laundry.

The damage suit of Josephine Stephens against Jesse W. Sligar, the Tacoma laundry and other persons connected with the firm of launderers, was heard by a jury in Room 3, Superior Court, yesterday. The plaintiff asks \$15,000 damages for the loss of her hair and the scalp of her head in an accident in the laundry several months

The woman was employed as a laundress, and during an unguarded moment per-mitted her hair to become fastened in a belt n the shafting of the plant and was jerked from her feet. Before the machin-ery could be stopped she had been severely injured and her scalp wrenched from her head. In the trial yesterday the defense of the laundry was that Miss Stephens was careless in her work, and continually gazed around the laundry instead of watching for danger from the machinery on which she was employed. The trial will be concluded to-day.

DRUG CLERK'S WOES.

Frank J. Wetzel Wants a Divorce from His Wife Minnie.

Frank J. Wetzel, a drug clerk, who lives at 927 South East street, is disgusted with the actions of his wife, Minnie Wetzel, and yesterday appealed to the courts to grant him a legal separation from her. Wetzel says he married his wife in October, 1901, and has since that time tried to give her a good home and the love of a dutiful hus-band, but she has been indifferent to his at-tentions and has ignored him and caused him much humiliation. Wetzel says his wife has many times visited public parks without his permission, has refused to mend his clothes or take care of his house and has cruelly neglected his comfort. Wetzel accused his wife of having struck him on the head on Jan. 10 and in many other ways demonstrating her dislike for him. The case was referred to Room 3, Superior Court, for trial.

Demurrer Overruled.

Another chapter of the suit of Philander H. Fitzgerald against several accident insurance companies for damages because of his failure to collect money on his accident insurance for injuries received by sleeping on his hand was completed yesterday when Judge Carter in Room 3, Superior Court, overruled the demurrer of the Maryland Casualty Company. The insurance company sought to show that Fitzgerald, who injured his hand by resting his head on it for several hours while he slept, was not in-jured by "external, violent or accidental cause," the stipulation of accident insurance policies.

Brown Will Be Tried.

Ernest Brown will be tried in the Criminal Court to-day for violating the pure food law. Judge Alford overruled his motion to quash the indictment yesterday and declared that he must stand trial. Ralph Bamberger, Brown's attorney, in his motion, held that Brown is innocent of a guilty knowledge because he sold milk beow the standard fixed by the City Health Board, as he had innocently purchased milk of inferior grade. Judge Alford, in overruling the motion to quash, held that Brown was guilty as charged—if the facts are established—whether he had a knowledge of the purity of the milk or not.

Case of Arthur J. Simpson.

April 2 has been set on the Criminal Court calendar as the date for the trial of Arthur 1 Simpson, a bookkeeper accused of forgery by his employers, the Warman-Black-Chamberlain Company, stock dealers at the Union stockyards. The case has been long delayed because of the unwillingness of John S. Duncan to proceed with it, but Mr. Duncan's readiness has been announced and the trial will begin on the day men-tioned. John W. Kern has been employed by Simpson to defend him at the trial.

Big Judgment Against City.

The judge of the Hancock Circuit Court has decided that the City of Indianapolis is liable for a judgment of \$9,000 damages to James Shockley for personal injuries received in the collapse of the bridge, which occurred Jan. 16, and suffered the loss of his hearing beside other injuries. His contention was that the city engineer had declared the bridge unsafe, but not-withstanding this the Board of Public Works and mayor ordered the bridge opened for traffic on the day of its collapse.

Guardian of D. P. Erwin, Jr.

The Central Trust Company, with a bond of \$5,000, qualified in the Probate Court yesterday as guardian of Daniel P. Erwin. Erwin is the son of the late Erwin and Mrs. Demia Erwin, who died a few weeks ago. The will of Mr. Erwin contained provisions for the main-tenance of his child and left a sum in trust for its education.

Merle Walker, Acting Judge. Judge Henry Clay Alien, of the Circuit Court, was absent from the city yesterday and his place on the bench was filled by Merle Walker, probate commissioner, Judge Allen has been called to Kansas on business and will be absent from the city for several

Hurst la Happy.

Charles F. Hurst, clerk in Room 2, Superior Court, was one of the happy men in the courthouse yesterday. Mrs. Hurst gave birth to a boy Sunday, and Hurst

was busy receiving the congratulations his friends yesterday.

SUPERIOR COURT. Room 1-John L. McMaster, Judge. Ida Wains vs. Indianapolis Street-rail-way Company; damages. Judgment on verdict for defendant against plaintiff for Henry Maag vs. Frederick Schrieber et

THE COURT RECORD.

Room 3-Vinson Carter, Judge. Josephine Stephens vs. Jesse W. Sligar et al.; damages. On trial by jury. CIRCUIT COURT.

Merle Walker, Judge Pro Tem. Cynthia Rogers vs. A. Metzger et al. Trial resumed. Anna J. Comstock vs. Ewal W. Langden and Henry Besten; damages. Dismissed. Judgment against plaintiff for costs. CRIMINAL COURT.

Fremont Alford, Judge. Walker: carrying concealed Defendant withdrew his plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty. Fined \$1

Morgan; carrying concealed Defendant withdrew plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty. Fined \$5 and Clement Scott; assault and battery (appealed from city court). Defendant arraigned and pleaded guilty. Fined \$10 and

Everett Brown; selling adulterated food. Defendant files motion to quash. Motion overruled. Defendant excepts. May Jones; assault with intent to kill. On trial by court. Finding of guilty of assault and battery. Fined \$1 and costs and imprisoned ninety days in workhouse.

NEW SUITS. Jemima Buennemer vs. George Buennemer; divorce. Superior Court, Room 1. The City Bond Company vs. Bettie Glick et al.; complaint on improvement lien. Superior Court, Room 1. Lottie M. Flanagan vs. Thomas Flanagan; divorce and alimony, Frank J. Wetzel vs. Irene Wetzel; orce. Superior Court, Room 3.
The City Bond Company vs. Wallace R. Heeler et al.; complaint on improvement len. Superior Court, Room 2. Bookie Swanigan vs. Robert Swanigan; Circuit Court. Mollie C. Borne vs. Samuel A. Borne; divorce. Circuit Court. Landfield Bros. & Co. vs. Daniel C. Hitt; suit on note. Superior Court, Room Minnie Hare vs. Adam Hare; divorce. Circuit Court. Nancy A. Dawson vs. John L. Dawson; di-vorce. Superior Court, Room 2.

Charles Stewart vs. Charles H. Black et al.; suit on note. Superior Court, Room 2. HIGHER COURTS' RECORD.

APPELLATE COURT -New Suit .-4765. John Christman vs. Maurice S. Howe et al. Miami C. C. Record. Assignment of errors. Notice. Wabash county.

-Minutes -

3620. George T. Jarvis, receiver L. E. & St. L. Con. R. R. Co. vs. Oscar Hitch. Gibson C. C. Appellant's petition to transfer to Supreme Court. 4638. C. & E. R. R. Co. vs. Malinda Stephenson, admrx. Clay C. C. Appelle's Bessie Marsh vs. Fred Marsh. Wells pellee's brief (8.)

Indiana Natural and Illuminating Gas Company vs. Oliver J. Dudley. Sullivan C. C. Reversed The City of Hammond vs. Harriet Winslow. Porter S. C. Appellant's petition for additional time. Granted twenty days. 4592. The Consumers' Gas Trust Company vs. Joseph W. Littler. Grant C. C. Appellant's reply brief (8.)
4510. Theophilus Stembel et al. vs. James

3477.

H. Bell et al. Tippecanoe S. C. Appellant's motion to transfer and notice.

RECENT LEGAL OPINIONS. -Contracts with Cities-Eight-hour Law.-Plaintiff entered into a contract with the city of Cleveland to construct a sewer. In lience to a statute of the State of Ohio requiring the insertion of a stipulation in all contracts for public works the contract provided that laborers should not be rejuired or permitted to work more than eight hours a day, with a penalty upon the contractor for each day's work in excess of eight hours. Plaintiff violated this pro-vision of his contract and a considerable sum was claimed to have been forfeited, for which he brought suit against the city. Held, that he could recover. The court took the view that the statute was void in that it invaded and violated the constituional freedom of contract. The eight-hour lause being in the contract by virtue of

the statute rather than by agreement of the parties, must fall within the statute. [65 Northeastern Rep., 885.] -Commencement of Term of Imprison-A United States marshal surrendered a ner convicted of assault with intent to his second offense he was sentenced

kill, and whom he was conducting to the penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, to another United States marshal, by whom he was detained for trial for robbery of the mail. His first sentence was for five years. for life in the United States penitentiary at Columbus. This sentence was after-wards reduced to five years by the Presi-dent. Upon his release from Columbus he was taken to Fort Leavenworth to serve his original five years. On habeas corpus proceedings it was held that the prisoner's first sentence began to run at the time the marshal should have performed his duty and committed him to the proper custody, and that in contemplation of law he has been serving out his first sentence and is entitled to the allowance for good behavior. [118 Federal Rep., 479.]

-Trial-Coercion of Jury .-Defendant was convicted of murder. After the submission of the case to the fury the jurors were kept together for eighty-nine hours without beds, cots or other usual facilities for obtaining sleep. They were given food, fire and reasonable opportunity for exercise. Five jurors, who until the last had voted for acquittal, subsequently testified that the verdict was deliberate and voluntary and not the result of fatigue or exhaustion. Held, that the verdict should not be disturbed. The length of time that a jury shall be kept together in consultation is a matter over which the trial court has large discretionary power. [92 Northwestern Rep. (Nebraska), 751.] -Corporations-Officers and Stockholders.-Plaintiff made a contract with defendints, who were stockholders in a corporation, whereby he agreed to buy part of their stock and to use his influence in the corporation for the re-election of the existboard of directors in consideration of their promise to procure for him a posi-tion as cashier of the corporation for five years and to repurchase the stock at a fixed price when he should cease to be cashier. After the wrongful discharge of the plaintiff the defendants refused to buy back his stock and he sued them on the contract. Held, that the contract was not void as against public policy and that he could recover. [78 N. Y. Supplement, 961.]

Divorce laws "are not designed and must not be used for the purpose of enabling even preachers to off with the old love and on with the new." [Judge Ragan in 42 A husband who stays in the penitentiary for a term of years for shooting his wife is not guilty of "willful, continued and obstinate desertion." [Wolf vs. Wolf, 38 New Jersey Equity Rep., 128.]

STREET-CAR SIGNS.

Methodist Ministers Object to Brew-

ing Company Advertisements. At the Methodist ministers' meeting yesterday a committee composed of Messrs. Zaring, Jeffries and Baker was appointed to find out what could be done to influence the street-car company to decline to accept brewing company advertisements in the street cars. The subject will be taken up

again next Monday. The subject of a Methodist day to be held in June and a John Wesley day to be held June 28 was referred to a committee. Charles F. Coffin addressed the meeting on "The Pulpit as Seen by the Pew; the Preacher as Viewed by the Layman." He said a paster should come into personal contact with his people to accomplish the

In Line for Gospel Sermons. The Rev. B. F. Cato, of Thorntown, addressed the Indianapolis Christian ministers at their regular weekly meeting yesterday in the Century Club rooms, on the subject "Church Attendance." He said church at-tendance could only be increased by closer observance of the old lines of preaching observance of the old lines of preaching the plain gospel, and by cutting out sensationalism in both preaching and music.

The Easter offering, which will be taken in the Christian churches April 12, will go to the endowment of the Burgess Memorial School in Calcutta. It was decided to take the annual collection for home missions on the first Sunday in May.

WHERE PRECINCT ELECTIONS WILL BE HELD IN THE CITY.

Chairman Logsdon's Notice as to but a Few Precincts-Voting from 4 to 8 o'Clock.

After Chairman Logsdon reached his decision to not postpone the city nominating convention he gave out, as indicated in his official call, the list of voting places for Friday's primaries. The list is complete except for a few precincts where as yet no available places have been secured. Chairman Logsdon said last night that the committees that will arrange the preliminaries for the convention will be appointed within the next forty-eight hours. The duty of selecting a presiding officer will fall upon the committee on organization. Mr. Logsdon said no one has been spoken to about this honor, as this will be left strictly to the organization committee.

In each precinct the law requires the polls to be kept open from 4 o'clock until 8

So far the list of candidates is meager. Mayor Bookwalter is the only announced candidate for mayor, City Clerk Elliott the only candidate for that office and John L. McFarland and Otto Hoffman the only announced candidates for councilman at large. The appointment of Judge Stubbs as judge of the new Juvenile Court and the succession to him as police judge by Depu-ty City Attorney Thomas C. Whallon brings Mr. Whallon out as a candidate for the nomination for police judge.

The list of voting places announced by Chairman Logsdon follows:

FIRST WARD. 1-3718 East Twenty-fifth street. 2-No. 21 engine house. 3-Howe Engine Company, Hillside and Bloyd avenues. 4-Coburn Coal Company, Twenty-second street and Monon Railway. 5-1954 Alvord street. 6-Corner Columbia avenue and Sixteenth

7-Residence of George Harris, 1523 Roose-8-No. 2 engine house, Hillside avenue. Massachusetts avenue. 10-1211 North Keystone avenue. 11-1823 Commerce avenue. 12-1118 East Tenth street. 13-1542 Columbia avenue. 14-1010 East Thirteenth street.

SECOND WARD. 1-Engine house Twenty-fourth street and Ashland avenue. 2-Twenty-second street and College ave--1840 North New Jersey street. 4-Drug store corner College avenue Nineteenth street. 5-2001 Bellefontaine street.

6-Engine house Sixteenth street and Ashland avenue. 7-1303 Bellefontaine street. 8-618 East Eleventh street. 9-421 East Sixteenth street. 10-Thornburg's drug store, 433 North N Jersey street. 11-939 Fort Wayne avenue. 12-815 North East street.

13-802 Massachusetts avenue. 14-942 Massachusetts avenue. THIRD WARD. 1-Lichty's drug store, corner Twentythird street and Talbott avenue. -19 McLain place. -2104 North Senate avenue. -Rear 1902 North Meridian street, -111 East Twenty-second street.

Livery barn 15 West Sixteenth street 7-1610 North Illinois street, Wiegand's 461 West Fifteenth street. 9-No. 5 engine house, Fifteenth street be-tween Illinois street and Capitol ave--Livery stable on Sixteenth street be

tween Delaware and Alabama. -231 West Twelfth street. 12-365 West Thirteenth street. West Eleventh street. 14-1028 North Missouri street.

15-McCorkle's stable, Scioto street near St. Joe. 16-Drug store corner Alabama and St. FOURTH WARD. 1-Thirty-fourth and Illinois streets. 2-Engine house corner Thirtieth and Ken-

-1104 West Thirtieth street 4-Engine house Udell and Rader streets. 5-1043 Udell street. 6-Ambuhl's blacksmith shop, Twentysixth street. 326 Northwestern avenue.

-1416 Montcalm street. 9-1146 Oregon street. 10-1004 North West street. -Rear 709 Blake street. 2-Corner Locke and Rhode Island streets. FIFTH WARD.

-626 Blake street. -Southwest corner of Agnes and Walnut 3-506 Douglass street. 4-165 Bright street. -809 West New York street. Blake street. -310 Hanson avenue -1009 West Pearl street. -129 Minkner street.

-No. 18 engine house, West Washington 11-1719 West Vermont street. 036 West Tenth street. 13-1010 Bismarck avenue. 15-2605 West Michigan street.

SIXTH WARD. 1-602 North Illinois street. 2-Drug store corner St. Clair street and Senate avenue. -503 Indiana avenue. -505 West Pratt street. -630 Indiana avenue. -Douglass Club. West Vermont street. -Rear Marion Club. --221 Osage street.

12-328 Toledo street. 13-526 West Washington street. 14-354 West Washington street. 15-48 Monument place. SEVENTH WARD. 1-No. 8 engine house.

2-320 East Walnut street. -Eagle's grocery, Fort Wayne aven and Delaware street. -The Chalfant. Headquarters fire department. 6-312 Massachusetts avenue. 7-209 North Alabama street. -4251/2 Massachusetts avenue. 325 North Liberty street.

0-Rear 612 East Ohio street. 11-Long's livery stable, East Wabash 12-526 East Washington street. 13-12½ North Delaware street. 14-223 East Wabash street. EIGHTH WARD. -527 North Temple avenue. 2-2110 East Michigan street.

3-1203 East Pratt street. -1009 East Pratt street. 5-621 Peru avenue. 6-529 North Noble street. 7-302 North Davidson street. 8-746 East Market street. 9-Engine house, 1028 East Washington street. 10-327 North Pine street. Sturm avenue. 12-1614 East Ohio street.

4-10 Eastern avenue. 5-2904 East Washington street NINTH WARD. 1-20 S. Temple avenue. -1417 Williams street. 3-229 South Summit street. East Georgia street. 5-844 Fletcher avenue, rear. 6-549 Cedar street. 7-717 Shelby street. 8-1420 English avenue. 9-1212 Hoyt avenue. 0-1403 Lexington avenue. 1-1201 Prospect street. 12-Southwest corner Woodlawn avenue and Nelson street. 13-1518 Lexington avenue 1-325 Trowbridge street.

13-35 Jefferson avenue.

TENTH WARD. 1-721 Meek street. -548 East Georgia street. -Station house 4-No. 13 engine house, Maryland street. 5-249 Virginia avenue. 6-249 South Noble street.
7-Engine House No. 12, Virginia avenue.
8-435 East South street. 9-414 South Alabama street. 9-401 South Illinois street. ELEVENTH WARD.

1—124 West Maryland street. 2—434 West Maryland street. 3—Rear 619 West Washington

6-No. 345 Henry street. 7-423 Kentucky avenue. 8-640 South West stree 8-640 South West street. 9-634 South Illinois street. -No. 10 engine house.

TWELFTH WARD. 1-1116 Oliver avenue. 3-1219 Oliver avenue. River avenue. Silver avenue. Howard street. 7-1921 Howard street. 8-2210 Martha street. 9-1716 West Morris street. 10-2527 West Washington street.

THIRTEENTH WARD. 1-Rear 637 Virginia avenue. 09 South New Jersey street. South Pennsylvania street. 4-921 South Delaws 5-814 Greer street. South Delaware street. 6-875 Virginia avenue, rear. Wright street. 9-1067 South East street. 10-1068 South East street South East street. 11-235 East Morris street.

FOURTEENTH WARD. 1-2115 Prospect street. 2-1519 Orange street. 3-1131 Linden street. 4-1327 Olive street. 5-O. P. Morton Club 7-414 Lincoln street. 8-1535 South East street. 9-2106 Shelby street.

FIFTEENTH WARD. 1-908 Union street.

2-1019 South Meridian street. 3-1022 Maple street. 4-Rear 934 South Meridian street. 5-821 South Senate avenue. 6-1015 Church street. Chadwick street. Vinton street. 9-529 West Morris street 10-Lyra Hall, 1230 South Meridian street. 11-1208 Union street. 12-1414 Union street. 13-47 Reagent street.

IRVINGTON. -Dr. McGaughey's office, corner Wash ington street and Whittier Place. -Rear of Postoffice. -Rear of 204 South Audobon road. TUXEDO.

MAYOR WRITES A LETTER.

3-Bullington's drug store.

Council Is Urged to Minimise th

Grade Crossing Dangers. A communication from Mayor Bookwalter to the City Council on the grade-crossing question has been given out from his sented at last Monday's meeting of the Council because the mayor's telegram so instructing was received too late. It will probably be presented at the next meeting, April 6. In this communication the mayor reviews the efforts of the past four months on track elevation. In conclusion he says: "Legislation has failed, and the duty of

protecting the lives of our people, until such time as power can be conferred upon the city to proceed toward track elevation or depression, devolves upon your honora-ble body and the present officials of the city government; therefore, believing that question is of the utmost importance and that it should receive immediate attention, I urge upon your honorable body that a committee, of such numbers as in your judgment may be deemed best, be ap-pointed to examine into the best methods possible under existing statutes to minimize the dangers of grade crossings and to secure to the people compelled to use such crossings the maximum of protection. Such committee, acting in co-operation with the Board of Public Works, should take into consideration the preparation of a suitable ordinance for watchmen at all dangerous crossings at all hours of the day and night; for the immediate erection of suitable, approved safety gates and electric bells, or such other safety devices as in their judg-ment may be deemed advisable. "I have never been an advocate of viducts in the sense that the word is used

when applied to the unsightly structure over the Union Railway tracks in Virginia avenue, the term 'viaduct' having always been used in connection with the scheme of track depression, thus securing a crossing with overhead tracks, without the extreme damage to property incident to the construction of the Virginia-avenue viaduct, but I suggest to your honorable body that the subject to be considered by your committee should be approached with a view to the consideration of this phase of the grade-crossing problem as well as dealing with the subject of watchmen, safety gates and electrical appliances."

BOARD OF WORKS ROUTINE. FINAL ACTION TAKEN.

Gravel roadway in first alley north of Market street, from Oriental street to first alley east of Oriental street. Vacation of Capitol avenue from Thirtysixth to Thirty-eighth street. TAKEN UNDER ADVISEMENT. Cement walks and curb in Walden street

from Missouri street to the canal. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED. Cement walks in Market street (north side), from Oriental street to first alley east of Oriental street. Gravel roadway, cement walks and curb in Holton place, from Senate avenue alley west of Senate avenue. Gravel roadway and sidewalks in Holton

place, from C., C., C. & St. L. Railroad tracks to first alley west of Senate avenue.

Gravel roadway, brick gutters, cement walks and curb in Gray street, from Washington street to New York street. Graded roadway, cement walks and curb in Twenty-eighth street, from Northwestern avenue to Annetta street. Cement walks in Twenty-eighth street. from Annetta street to Barnes avenue.

Gravel roadway, brick gutters and curb in Twenty-eighth street, from Annetta

street to Barnes avenue. PEITIONS FILED AND REFERRED TO THE ENGINEER. For flint rock macadam roadway in Blake street, from Washington street to Indiana For a local sewer in Sheldon street, from Nineteenth street to the Big Four tracks. For asphalt, brick or block roadway in

New Jersey street, from Merrill street to For a local sewer in East street, from Downey street to first alley north of Weg-For cement walks and stone curb on bo sides of South street, from Stevens street

For gravel roadway and cement walks in Twenty-seventh street, from Meridian street to the first alley east of Meridian For cement walks, approach walks an sod in Woodlawn avenue, from East street to Virginia avenue. For brick roadway in first alley east of

For permission to construct under private contract a cement walk in Emerson avenue, from Washington street to Julian avenue. Henry C. Parker. PAPERS ORDERED.

For creosoted wooden block roadway and stone curb in Michigan street, from Highland avenue to Tacoma avenue.

Haven for Food Cranks. New York Letter.

The proprietor of a Long Island summer resort hotel has determined to make his house a haven for the devotees of health foods during the season now near at hand. No meats or liquors will be served at his tables, but every known food the virtues of which have been emblazoned to the world may be had. It is expected, or hoped, that vegetarians will find the place a paradise. Judging from the increase in the number and patronage of vegetarian restaurants in this city the vegetarian summer resort should be a sucess.

Across the Street.

Across the street the bright lights flashed and And fortune's favored ones were gathered The merry music of the dance outstreamed Upon the air.

Across the street—it seemed so far away.

That joyous world, from my unhappy sphere,
Made up of weary toil, day after day,
And year by year. I turned from my window with a sigh,
"Thou mak'st life's difference, O God, so wide."
I could not conquer that ungrateful cry,
Tho' hard I tried.

Across the street, next night, across the street, Death's grim insignia from the door was hung. I heard the passers-by, low voiced, repeat, "So fair, so young." Across the street—ah, surely, 'twas not so, That they were mourning who last night That yonder mansion was a house of woe. Where Death held sway?

FARM AND GARDEN @ INTERESTS

The Testing of Father. When faint the city whistles blow And milk carts rumple to and fro; When the glad sunbeams newly fling Abroad their promises of spring. Then father to the garden goes And rakes and digs and plants and hoes. When he has placed beneath the loam About his glad suburban home.

Lettuce and beans and trailing vine, And proudly says, "All this is mine." And joyous hears the breakfast bell And feels his bosom proudly swell. What sounds portentous on the breeze Cause his slow curdling blood to freeze? There, cackling singly or together. Cause his slow curdling blood to freeze?
There, cackling singly or together.
With feet steel shod and lungs of leather.
The neighbor's soul-destroying hens
Have flown their fragile makeshift pens!
The big white rooster proudly leads!
The air is full of garden seeds!
The old hen lifts with rapid scoops
Earth, stumps, sod, gravel and the roots
That pa has planted with such care
And left to grow in comfort there.
'Tis nothing but abounding grace
That holdeth father in his place;
Instead of clubbing every hen
He plants the garden once again.
And ma says, with expression sage, And ma says, with expression sage, "Yer father's mellerin with age." -Minneapolis Journal

Care of Young Chickens.

Country Gentleman. Feeding the chicks is of equal importance with other things. Much contention has come up in regard to when to feed and what to feed for the first meal. The first meal should be given them as soon as the chick will eat. Let the chicks be the judge. You cannot make them eat before they will, nor can you force them to eat more than they want. If deprived of food when needed, they will suffer for want of it. For these reasons place the food where they can get it if they want it, and let them alone. They will know when to eat their first meal.

Small rolled oats, bread crumbs, or crumbled corn bread is best at first. After this use the hard-boiled egg mixed with bread crumbs-once or twice a day for this, not oftener. With this food alternate the rolled oats, bread crumbs or broken corn bread for the first week. After this give them oatmeal, cracked wheat, very fine broken corn and some millet seed. This mixture of small broken grains and some corn bread where they can have whole wheat, hulled oats and broken corn. Nothing is better than this mixture of grains. Hulled oats are the oats taken out of the husks-same as wheat is taken from the chaff. You can now buy hulled oats the same as wheat or cracked corn, and it is splendid for growing the young chicks, as they thus get the benefit of the oat and no trouble to grind up the husk, which does them no good. Corn bread should be made from corn meal mixed with sweet or sour milk, whichever you have, a few eggs mixed with it and some baking powder to make it light. Bake it as you would if you were going to use it for yourself. When cold crumble fine for the young chicks. Some make it with only water and meal, but the milk and eggs add greatly to the benefit derived from its use. You can use all clear eggs that are not fertile in this way, skimmed or sour milk is very cheap and the baking powder required costs but little. After it s baked keep it in a box for use as needed. You can buy good chick foods that are a mixture of broken grain, peas, beans, grit

and charcoal, which will grow your chicks to a size where they can eat the wheat, hulled oats and broken corn, as above mentioned. These foods are a splendidly balanced ration for growing chicks, and they will do well on them if nothing else is fed.

Mash feed if properly made and fed is of
untold value for growing chicks fast and Considerable harm is done through improper use of mash or mixed food The benefit derived from using mashed food is through the quick handling of it through the crop and into the system. This kind of food is partly ground and prepared for the gizzard to handle and pass into the system for distribution to the upbuilding of the whole-bone, muscle, fiber, blood and vitality must be provided for by the assimila-tion of the food. Properly prepared foods, mashed or cooked, aid in the handling of them and quicken the growth, and for this reason such foods are beneficial; but poorly prepared, sloppy foods are injurious to

Finely-ground corn, oats and barley mixed with wheat bran and middlings equal parts by measure, make a splendid mash or mixed feed. With this may be mixed some nice, clean, sweet meat scraps -just a little at first, and as the chickens become used to it you may have one-fifth of the whole mash of it if you like. This amount will make the combs grow fast, and it does not injure the market fowl. It detracts, however, from the exhibition fowl. Meat has a tendency at first to loosen the bowels, and for this reason only a little should be given at first, and as they be-come used to it more can be added. In preparing the mash, scald it with boiling water or milk, mixed well. Have it jus wet or moist enough to mix nicely. well mixed cover it with a cloth and let it stand to swell and cool. Feed warm, but never hot. When thus prepared it is partly cooked and cannot do them any harm; but when mixed cold and fed to them raw and in a watery state it is liable to do as much harm as good. Much depends on the preparation and mixing of the food for good results, and all should take pains to have it right.

At first the chicks should be fed every two hours. As they grow older, feed them three or four times a day-each time as much as they will eat. If you feed them mash, give them one full feed of it each day. At night feed all the grain they will eat; and feed it as late in the day as they water they should have at all times; and have these where they can help themselves at will. Wet weather will not do them so much harm if there is a dry place for their feet and a clean, dry coop for them to go into out of the wet. As soon as the chicks are large enough to shift for themselves they will do the best in colonies scattered about the place. The chicks will do better if the hen is kept continually in her coop, while they are allowed to have their freedom. When the hen runs with the small chicks they walk too much

for their good. When growing the chicks for market feed them as much and as often as they will eat, and don't let the hen run them about. Feed them mash food twice a day instead of once. Push them fast and sell them for broilers as soon as ready. Never sell your early pullets-that is, the good ones. Always select the best of these for yourself. Never sell the best hens or pullets. None are too good for next winter's layers. Those Broadway, from Eleventh street to Twelfth | who always keep the best for themselves go forward; those who sell the best and keep the leavings for themselves always go back. Sell only the culls and those you do not need for yourself, and always keep the best. If this rule is followed, you will have better and better stock each year for yourself; and in this way you will add value to your flock. Those who kill or sell their best early chicks part with the cream of their flock. Remember this, and select and keep the best at all times for yourself Another point is a uniform flock. Select one kind of color of standard-bred fowls and stick to them. Nothing looks more attractive than one kind and color of fowls on a farm. If white flocks are kept, have them all white; if buff, have them all buff; if barred, have them all barred. Uniformity of color adds value to the entire flock, whether sold for market, for breeding or for exhibition fowls.

> Seeding Oats. Philadelphia Record.

Tests have been made for several years at the various stations in order to derive more information regarding the seeding of oats. The largest yield of oats was when two and a half bushels of seed per acre were sown, in 1888, and three and a half bushels in 1889, the quantities used being from one to three and a half bushels on separate plots. A medium loose soil gave better results than a compact or very loose seed bed. The earlier the seeding the larger the yield, and the greater the weight per bushel. Oats sown in March yielded twice as much as did seed sown a month later. No difference was noticed in depth of seed sown, which varied from one to four inches. Oats with different names resembled each other so closely as to be practically the same variety. The largest yield per acre was fifty-four bushels, the least thirty bushels, and the average forty-one. There was an average of less than two pounds (1.84) of straw for each pound of grain. ccording to the Illinois station neither weight per bushel affected the yield. The white varieties were superior to the blass or dun varieties. Varieties with closed pin cles yielded better than those with open

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inicles. The varieties that contained the nigher per cent. of kernel in the berry of the seed sown contain, on an average, the higher per cent. in the crop, and gave the larger yields. It is doubtful if there is any relation between the percent, of kernel in the berry and the weight per bushel, the color, weight or plumpness of berry, if so the long, slender berries, with weight per bushel, yielded the highest per cent, of kernel. On an average 33 per cent. of the berries sprouted. In fifteen varieties 95 or more per cent. sprouted, while in three varieties less than 80 per cent. sprouted. The above contains the results arrived at, and one of the most important among them is the fact that oats sown in March produced twice as much as oats sown in April, which shows that an early start in the spring is essential if a full crop is expected. The white varieties are better than the dark, and this will hereafter protect farmers from imposition in the purchase of seeds of varieties that are some times put on the market as superfor to others, and, as but little difference was found in many varieties used, the advice is to use those varieties that are considered the earliest. In fact, earliness of preparation of the soil, early sowing and the use of seed of early varieties are essential in

growing oats. Crops for the Hogs.

Up-to-date Farming. Several Illinois farmers report very satisfactory results from soy beans as a hog feed. Much publicity has been given this crop by the press and experiment stations the past year or two, and sufficient tests made to prove that they are not in the experimental stage, but an assured success. They should be planted one-half bushel per acre in rows and cultivated like corn or a bushel to the acre broadcast or drilled.

Seed can be obtained of seedsmen. "Our pig crop was the most profitable thing we turned off the farm last year," said Mr. Dwight S. Dalbey, of Champaign, Ill., "and we attribute it solely to intelligent feeding and the use of the soy bean, a plant no hog feeder who is looking for red figures on his ledger can afford to ignore. We figure that hogs made us \$40 per acre on the soy beans hogged down. This estimate allowed ten pounds of pork for every bushel of corn fed. In addition perfect health was maintained in the and we had no disease whatever. The beans we hogged down, as I said, made us \$40 an acre. The rest of the field yielded sixty bushels to the acre. This was probably much more than an average crop. beans were planted with a Superior in rows thirty-two inches apart and cultivated as corn until the foliage grew too can see to eat it, and give them enough, so there will be some for morning as soon as they were spring pigs and went to market in the orchard. The vines shade the land they get up. Grit. green food and fresh Oct. 18, when their weights ran from 175 and may be turned under when the pods of the day, an evidence that the soy is an efficient pork maker. Some of the plants carried over 200 pods of beans. We are planning a rotation system for our hogs now. Rye was sown last fall and will be pastured early. About May 1 sorghum will be ready. Then comes rape, then rye again and lastly soy beans, the finishing crop. "Mr. C. A. Rowe, a farmer of my county. has given me the result of a very careful experiment with pasturing pigs on so; beans last summer. The pigs were turned in and allowed to 'hog down' the beans after they were ripened, and in addition to the beans some corn was fed to the pigs. The beans were planted June 1 in rows two feet apart, using between one-half and three-fifths of a bushel of seed per acre. The field consisted of 4.79 acres, and was cultivated twice. Mr. Rowe gives the following figures and results of the experi-On Sept. 11 turned in 132 pigs weighing

10.180 pounds. On Oct. 7 turned off 132 pigs weighing Gain, 4.186 pounds Gain per day. 1.25 pounds each. 108.65 bushels of corn fed during time,

and, counting ten pounds pork for each

bushel of corn, 1,086 pounds.
Subtracting 1,086 from the total gain of 4,186 pounds, the shoats gained on beans

pounds, amounting to 647 pounds of

pork per acre, which, at 6 cents per pound amounts to \$38.82. Cow peas have come to be a regular crop with a great many farmers, and results equal to soy beans as hog feed are obtained. Besides, an exclusive feed of corn seems to induce or encourage cholera, while, where soy beans or cow peas are combined with corn, cholera is rare or unknown. The prevailing custom of sowing one bushel to one-half bushel of cow peas per acre is a great piece of folly, as this crop, like most others, only does its best when the individual plants have an opportunity to make their natural development. If you will consider that a plant of the large growing varieties of cow peas requires as much room to grow and develop as does a stalk of corn you will begin to realize what crowding means. One-fourth bushel of cow peas sown in rows like corn and cultivated until the tops drop over will make more weight of vine and more bushels of peas than if more seed is planted or sown broadcast. The saving of seed is quite an item also, and we advise our readers to profit by this hint. These summer crops (and we may as well include rye and rape) are cheap and easily raised. When hogs have free access to them and they are sup-

nented by corn the very best results are

obtained in economy of feed, swiftness of results, as well as guaranteeing against

Silkworm Culture. Washington Star. A brochure of more than passing interest has been issued by the bureau of publica tions of the Department of Agriculture in relation to the culture of the silk worm. Some time ago the department issued a statement as to the best processes for feeding the silk worm, and it was stated at that time that there was under preparation

a bullentin which related to the culture o the worm. The bulleth has been prepared by Henrietta Aiken Kelly, special agent it silk investigations, to inaugurate the public instruction in silk culture on a m scientific basis. The information given was gained at original sources, during a long residence in Italy and France, and by practical experience under skillful sericulturists, Many Italian and French authorities have been cited, and special acknowledgement is given to Dr. A. Hughes for permission to quote from his "Practical Instructions," re-cently published in L'Intermediare des Bombyculteurs et Entomologistes, Ardeche,

Farm Notes.

The prize for the best 100-acre farm or less in England was won by a farmer who farms eighty-one acres of grass land, fortyone acres being in pasture. He kept fifty-two cows, and spent \$3,000 extra for food for his stock each year.

beef is one that is not only fat, but elso well suplied with lean. Tallow often secures the prize at fat stock shows in preference to meat that is intimately interspersed with lean and fat. Weight do not always indicate quality of flesh. There is one advantage in growing strawberries in preference to other fruits, is that less capital is required and the crops come sooner. Plants set out this spring will send out runners and form matted rows full of berries next year, and

A steer that produces the most cho

three good crops, with a partial crop after the bed is old. The proper mode, however, is to make a new bed each year, as the cost is but little comparatively. As a proof of the advantage of breed and the excellence of individual members of a herd it may be mentioned that all attempts to change the quality of the milk of a cow by the use of particular foods have failed. The quantity must be increased or diminished by the amount or kind of food, but each cow's milk will be different from that of others, and with the same

if kept clean the rows will give two or

treatment one cow may yield milk contain-ing twice as much butter fat as those in the same herd with her. Ensilage is valuable as a means of dieting the stock in winter, affording them green, succulent material when nothing but the dry matter can be had. For that rea-son, if for no other, it is a valuable ad-junct to the crops used for food. The farmer who has no ensilage, but who he laid in a crop of mangels, sugar beets, turnips, carrots or potatoes, will find himself for-tunate now. There is no difficulty in feeding roots if they are properly stored. Roots are injured more by heat than by cold. Freezing is not dangerous if they are not thawed too suddenly. By keeping them at an even temperature they will last until

late in the spring. Growers of peaches are using cow peas in the orchard. The vines shade the land in winter. It is more profitable to use the vines for food for cattle, but at the same time, if a mulch is required, it is well to grow the mulch, especially when a leguminous plant answers so well. One advantage in growing the cow pea is that it is almost a sure crop, and lime or wood ashes may be used as a fertilizer with it. The peach orchard will in no manner be injured by growing the cow pea as long as the land is given the benefit of the crop

from the manure or by plowing ander. Unjust Injunction.

Minneapolis Times. Government by injunction is carried a step too far when it is used to prevent a wife from exercising her natural right to pull her husband's whiskers when he is not acting right. A man who wears a lo and flowing beard should be good to his helpmeet or take the consequences without a murmur. The injunction granted in a recent case should be dissolved.

# Dr. Shoop's

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